THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1830. NO. 42.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1828—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh

April 25—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO.

A German Almanac,

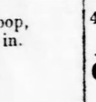
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,



THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord.
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment, before the first of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of Alderman Christy, for collection.

FOR RENT, Three very neat and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses, with Hydrants in the yards, situated on Hay street, between Penn street and Allegheny river. Possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire of JOHN DALZELL.

January 12, 1830.—6w

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. C. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6m

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steamer Talisman

WILL leave this place, for Nashville, on the first opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board, or to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 2—tf.

DIAMOND SPARKS.

A VERY superior lot of Diamond Sparks, for Glass Cutters. Just received, and for sale, by WETMORE & HAVENS:

Second street, near Wood street.

February 2, 1830.—4t

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Poetry.

Lines on a Palm Tree in an English garden.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

It waved not thro' an Eastern sky,
Beside a fount of Araby;
It was not fann'd by southern breeze
In some green isle of Indian seas,
Nor did its graceful shadow sleep
O'er stream of Afric, lone and deep.

But far the exiled Palm-tree grew
'Midst foliage of no kindred hue;
Thro' the laburnum's dropping gold
Rose the light shaft of orient mould,
And Europe's violets, faintly sweet,
Purple the moss-beds at its feet.

Strange looked it there!—the willow stream'd
Where silvery waters near it gleam'd;
The lime-bough lured the honey bee
To murmur by the Desert's Tree,
And showers of snowy roses made
A lustre in its fan-like shade.

There came an eve of festal hours—
Rich music filled that garden's bowers:
Lamps, that from flowering branches hung,
On sparks of dew soft colors flung,
And bright forms glanced—a fairy show—
Under the blossoms to and fro.

But one, a lone one, 'midst the throng,
Seem'd reckless all of dance or song.
He was a youth of dusky mien,
Whereon the Indian sun had been—
Of crested brow, and long black hair—
A stranger, like the Palm-tree, there.

And slowly, sadly moved his plumes,
Glittering athwart the leafy glooms!
He pass'd the pale green olives by,
Nor won the chesnut flowers his eye;
But when to that sole Palm he came,
Then shot a rapture through his frame!

To him, to him its rustling spoke,
The silence of his soul it broke!
It whisper'd of his own bright isle,
That lit the ocean with a smile;
Aye, to his ear that native tone
Had something of the sea-wave's moan!

His mother's cabin home, that lay
Where feathery cocoas fringed the bay;
The dashing of his brethren's oar,
The conch-note heard along the shore;—
All thro' his wakening bosom swept:
He clasp'd his country's Tree—and wept!

Oh! scorn him not!—the strength, whereby
The patriot girds himself to die,
Th' unconquerable power, which fills
The freeman battling on his hills—
These have one fountain deep and clear,—
The same whence gush'd that child-like tear!

Miscellany.

From a late English Paper.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

At that awful period when this nation was convulsed with civil discord, and Cromwell and his partisans were contending against the scattered forces of the King, William Mortimer, a young and zealous loyalist, used every exertion to forward the success of his lawful monarch. He left his family, then living in retirement near Chepstow, to join the standard of Charles, who was marching with an army from Scotland into the southern part of the country, expecting to be reinforced by his friends, and all those who were discontented with the wild enthusiasm of of Cromwell and his followers. These expectations were in a great measure disappointed. The royalists, in general, were not aware of their King's approach, and the Scotch, on whose assistance he had confidently relied, were deterred from uniting with them unless they previously subscribed to the covenant. In this posture of affairs, Charles encamped at Worcester, and was compelled to hazard that fatal battle, the result of which is so well known. Mortimer was one of the few who, escaping from the field, accompanied the King in his flight; and although history is silent upon the subject, it has been handed down by tradition, that Charles, dismissing all his faithful attendants for fear of hazarding a discovery, and accompanied only by William, who was well acquainted wtth the localities of the country, resolved if possible, to escape into Wales. The attempt, however, was frustrated by the various passes of the Severn being so well guarded by soldiers, who were every where eager for his apprehension, not so much in obedience to the commands of their generals, as on account of the immense reward that was offered for his person. Not dismayed at this unexpected failure, they travelled by night (hiding themselves in marshes and among river reeds in the day time) and, with much peril and exertion, contrived to reach Monmouth. Here they soon perceived that it was impossible for them to remain long without being discovered; and Mortimer, having arranged his plans accordingly, seized a little boat on the banks of the Wye, and covering the King with the bark of trees, suffered the vessel, during night, to be carried down by the current till it reached a range of romantic rocks on the banks of the above mentioned river. Here they landed, and letting the boat drift with the stream, to elude pursuit, secreted themselves in the natural recess of the cliffs. Mortimer had sufficient confidence in the faith of a young lady, to whom he was betrothed, to confide to her the secret of the King: and as he was afraid to make his appearance near a place where he was so well known, this loyal and affectionate girl, at the hazard of her own life and honor, brought them, at the dead of night, their provision. One fatal night she was traced to the spot by a militiaman, who was eager for the destruction of his sovereign, and on her return was seized and confined by this ruthless traitor. In the meanwhile, Mortimer, fearful that a discovery might take place from these midnight interviews in a neighborhood where he was so well known, and anxious for the further safety of his royal master, whose danger was increased by delay, ventured to descend from their secret cave, to the residence of a peasant, who was under the greatest obligations to him, and informed him that a friend of his, a cavalier, who had escaped from the battle of Worcester, was anxious to get out of the country.

The old man was sworn to secrecy, and the King was immediately confided to his care. Mortimer then retired to his hiding place, with the intention of passing the remainder of the night, but his pursuers, with their hot blood hounds, were then hunting about the spot; he saw the light of their torches glaring among the caverns, and heard the cliffs re-echo the howling of the wolf dogs, as they forded the river, and climbed the precipices, in the eager pursuit of their prey. He attempted to retreat, but in vain; the monsters of death were already fast approaching, and after a short but desperate struggle, he sank down, bleeding and exhausted, under their greedy fangs. The pursuers called off their dogs in order to save his life, that they might extort from him a confession of the king's retreat; they succeeded in muzzling the ferocious animals; but when they lifted their victim from the bloodstained sward where he had fallen, they found him stiff and cold in the arms of death. They passed their torches before his face, but his eyes were forever closed. Even the barbarians themselves, looking upon his well proportioned limbs, and seeing his fine and manly countenance beautiful in death, cursed the cause that betrayed from their allegiance, and compelled them to the commission of a crime at which their hearts now shuddered.—As they had gained nothing by their cruelty, they released their unhappy captive next morning, without making her acquainted with the bitterness of her destiny. She hastened towards the spot of her lover's retreat, anxious for his safety, and yet scarcely daring to proceed. It was in the month of October: the morning was chilly and cold, the dew drops were lying thick upon the lank blades of grass, and a gray mist was rising from the earth, which partly obscured the distant objects. She ventured onward, invoking Heaven for the safety of her lover, (for then she thought nothing of the king,) when suddenly turning her eyes to the ground, she witnessed the object of all her solicitude, lying on a cold bed of turf before her.—He who had often hailed the sound of her footsteps, was now heedless of her approach; his cheek, with her pure kisses, felt not now her pale and delicate lips as they fed greedily upon the death damps of his face. She passed her white fingers over his brow, and when she saw them smeared with the unnatural stain of livid gore, she laughed in the delirium of her despair, till the sound of the mountain echoes, mocking her tone of misery, awoke her to the burning, realizing sense of her soul's agony. A fisherman who had witnessed the scene, approached the spot; she looked wildly around and beckoned him away, but when she saw him still advancing towards her, she uttered a piercing shriek, and in a few minutes was on the summit of an adjoining precipice. She waved her white arm for a few minutes, as in triumph, and then sinking upon her knees at the utmost verge of the overhanging brow, she crossed her hands over her face, and instantly bending forward, sunk gently into the deep dell below. Such was the aerial delicacy of her form, that not a limb was bruised, and nothing but the absence of breathing indicated the calm triumph of death. The unfortunate lovers were buried in one grave, and nothing is left to perpetuate their memory but the imperishable cliff, which rises, like the Genius of History, over the spot, to consecrate their eternal fame.

HERCULANEUM.

Since the commencement of 1828, the Government of Naples have caused excavations to be made in the ruins of Herculaneum, and the following are the principal results of the researches up to the middle of the present year:—They have discovered the most splendid private house of the ancients that has ever been seen by modern eyes. The house has a suite of chambers, with a court in the centre.—There is a separate part of the mansion allotted to the females, a garden surrounded by arcades and columns, and also a grand saloon, which probably served for the meeting of the whole family. Another house, also discovered, was very remarkable, from the quantity and nature of the provisions in it, none of which have been disturbed for eighteen centuries, for the doors remained fastened in the same state as they were at the period of the catastrophe which buried Herculaneum.—The family which occupied this mansion was, in all likelihood, when the disaster took place, laying in provisions for the winter. The provisions found in the storerooms consist of dates, chesnuts, large walnuts, dried figs, almonds, prunes, corn, oil, peas, lentils, pies and hams. The internal arrangement of the house, the manner in which it was ornamented—all, in fact, announced that it had belonged to a very rich family, and to admirers of the arts, for there were discovered many pictures, representing Polyphemus and Galatea, Hercules and the three Hesperides, Cupid and a Bacchante, Mercury and Io, Perseus killing Medusa: there were also in the same house vases, articles in glass, bronze, and *terra cotta*, as well as medallions in silver, representing, in relief, Apollo and Diana. The persons who direct the excavations have caused them to be continued in the same street, and they will, in regular order, search the shops and houses which border on each side, and also the lanes which branch off from it.—*French Paper.*

The Persian Prince Chosrew-Mirza has arrived at Moscow, where brilliant entertainments were given to his honor. The Prince seemed delighted with the city, and displays remarkable politeness and gallantry towards the ladies. He is stated to have demanded in marriage three young ladies at a time, whom he would have taken with him to Persia as his legitimate wives. When it was represented to him that such a demand was contrary to European customs, and could not be complied with, he alleged ignorance as an excuse.

From the Saturday Morning Journal.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute for January, contains an article on the paddle-wheels now used in propelling steam-boats, written in London for the Journal, by a gentleman who had examined the wheels recently invented by our countryman, Perkins. We subjoin one of the paragraphs explanatory of the improvements:—

Those who have witnessed the Chinese method of sculling, must be strongly impressed with the superiority of that over the European application of the oar. The action of Mr. Perkins' wheel is not unlike that of the Chinese scull; in fact, the only difference is, that the motion of the scull is reciprocating, that of the paddle wheel in question, rotary; the rotary motion being clearly preferable, inasmuch as the frequent change of motion in the scull is so much waste of power.

Comparative experiments with the common and with the newly invented wheel alternately used in the same boat, have shown, that even at a shallow dip, the most appropriate to the common wheel, there is a very important gain with the wheel of Perkins. But when the wheels are each of them immersed the one-third of their diameter, (perhaps an average dip for sea going vessels,) the advantage attending this newly invented wheel is scarcely credible.

The experiments alluded to were made in the presence of an eminent engineer, and were as follows: a boat was propelled by a weight falling a certain distance, attached to a line turning an endless band, running over a pully fixed on the shaft connecting the paddle wheels. Two sets of paddle wheels, one on the common, the other on Perkins' principle, were put in succession into the boat. The two sets of wheels were nearly of the same weight, any little advantage in this respect being in favor of the common wheel. The boat moved round a basin of water measuring within 36 feet.

OLD PADDLES.

1st experiment,	6 rotations,	216 feet	in	3m.	40s
2d do.	5¼ do.	207		3	40
	11¼	423		7	20

NEW PADDLES.

1st experiment	15¼ rotations,	567 feet	in	8m.	16s.
2d do.	15 do.	540		8	25
	30¼	1107		16	41

In these experiments, the weight supplied the force of steam. They show that the same quantity of steam will propel a boat with Perkins' paddles 1107 feet in 16 minutes 41 seconds, which with the common paddles moved only 423 feet in 7 minutes and 20 seconds. The saving in fuel, therefore, appears to be upwards of 3 in 5; 211½ being the moiety of 423, and 211 and a fraction being the 5th of 1107. Over and above the saving in fuel, these experiments show an increased speed of about fifteen per cent. or a saving in time of nine minutes in an hour.

Mr. Perkins' improvements remedy, in a great degree, the losses of the common wheel, whether by indirect action or by backwater. The paddles are made to enter and leave the water edgeway; when at the lowest rotation of the wheel, their action is at right angles with the keel; each paddle enters into and moves in water undisturbed by any preceding paddle; and thus every paddle immersed is doing service, though in different degrees, at the same moment.

The new paddles show the greatest proportionate advantage when one-third and upwards of their diameter is immersed. This degree of immersion would ordinarily amount to from 7 to 8 feet, instead of 2, the advantageous dip for the common paddle. The resistance of water being so much greater at the depth of 8 feet than it is at 2, too much importance cannot be attached to this material distinction between the two modes of propelling—Perkins' paddle being made more in the shape of an oar blade than of a broad board.

As Perkins' paddles do not strike the surface of the water with their flat sides on entering it, the constant tremulous motion experienced in steam boats will be obviated. So violent is the concussion in a heavy sea with the common paddle, or if the wheel be much immersed, that the destruction of the paddle, and even of the shaft, or parts of the connecting gear, are not unfrequent occurences.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP ERIE.

Pensacola, Jan. 16.—The U. States Ship Erie, Master Com't. Connor, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Vera Cruz.

To the officers of the Erie, we are indebted for the following information.—The U. S. Ship Falmouth, Com. Elliott, and the Peacock, Captain M'Call, were at Vera Cruz on the 9th of December, the latter to sail for Tampico the next day. Com. Elliot was waiting for the arrival of Mr. Poinsett, from Mexico, and would bring him to the mouth of the Mississippi or this place. Mr. Poinsett was expected to be in Vera Cruz the first week in the present month. The Erie touched at Campeachy and Sisal, for the purpose of making inquiry into the cause of the detention of the schr. Ajah. The explanations received were perfectly satisfactory, and Capt. Connor thinks our commerce in that quarter will meet with no other obstacle. We regret to learn that no news had been heard of the Hornet, Capt. Norris, since the 9th Sept. at which time she slipped her cable and proceeded to sea. Mr. Harrison, the American Vice Consul, and several merchants with considerable money, were on board. We can have now no doubt that this fine vessel, her gallant officers and crew, are lost.

The causes which have been operating to render the Government of Guerrero unpopular, with a large portion (perhaps majority) of the people (or rather army) of the United States of Mexico, are supposed to be known. The project, to accomplish which the province of Yucatan is now in array, and for which the troops at Puebla have lately risen, is "*Centralism*," by which, for the present, they wish to vest all power in *one individual—that individual* is to be St. Anna, and here is the proximate cause of the movements now in progress.

The large District of Campeachy is commanded by St. Anna's brother-in-law, and there *the ball received its first impulse*. The truth is that there is no power known or felt in all Mexico—*but the Army*. The military power originates and prosecutes a revolution there, at its pleasure—"*the people*" have no existence!

While the Erie was at Vera Cruz, it was scarcely possible for the officer left in command during a temporary absence of Gen. St. Anna at his country residence, to keep the troops from declaring for the revolt of Puebla. At Staal the officers of the Erie understood that Guerrero had left the city of Mexico with 1500 men, to march on Puebla, and had ordered St. Anna to proceed from Vera Cruz with 500 men to meet him, having Puebla between them. Gen. St. Anna's brother-in-law declared his opinion, that the result would be the junction and co-operation of St. Anna's troops and those of Puebla and *the immediate and total overthrow of Guerrero's government!*

There is no doubt, that a bloody civil war is now raging in Mexico.

An extraordinary affair took place a few days since in the prison of Epinal. A prisoner named Hacquelout, under condemnation to be sent to the galleys for life, for having attempted to murder his wife, formed the project of committing suicide.—Another prisoner named Coupois, a liberated galley convict, committed to take his trial at the next Assizes for a second offence, had also resolved to kill himself in the event of being condemned to the galleys for life. These two men being together, it was agreed between them that Coupois should put Hacquelout to death. In consequence the latter arranged his affairs, made his will, and then, after engaging in some devotional exercises, suffered his hands to be tied behind him with a handkerchief, and a rope made of twisted reeds to be put round his neck; twice Coupois drew this rope so tight that the respiration of the other was stopped, without his uttering a word or struggling, and twice he ceased for want of courage to complete the horrible execution. The third time the rope broke, and the affair was postponed to the next day. But the gaoler having obtained knowledge of it, the two prisoners were separated, and Hacquelout was induced by his exhortations to renounce his intention of committing suicide.

MEMORIAL IN BEHALF OF THE CHEROKEES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, the Memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully showeth:

THAT in contemplating the situation of the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, we see a crisis approaching, in which the hand of disinterested wisdom alone can preserve the honor of our great republic, and continue the existence of these aboriginal tribes.

When our forefathers came to these shores they occupied the borders of the Atlantic from Maine to Florida; and as they increased, the Indian was, sometimes by treaty and sometimes by war, removed farther towards the west. The line of separation between the two people afforded little opportunity of imprinting new habits, from their civilized visiters and neighbors, on the untutored minds of the natives, imbued with the popular tales of past generations, and trained to habits which the history of the world demonstrates are the most difficult to be broken. Thus as the white population increased, and its numbers pressed on towards the west, the Indian came into collision with other new tribes. With these a fierce and murderous combat often ensued; or they were joined as allies, and a new attempt was made by both to recover the territory that they considered unjustly seized. Inclosed between two fires, which sometimes blazed more fiercely on the one hand and sometimes on the other, the first neighbors of the whites rapidly melted away, and not a remnant of many of the most powerful of these tribes is now left.

If our line of intercourse is still to be maintained under the general aspect of its primitive form, the total abolition of the Indian tribes, over all that extent of country which, in relation to the other civilized nations of the world, belongs to the United States, is inevitable. The rapid and irresistible progress of our happy and flourishing population will every year, in spite of ourselves and in spite of them, remove the landmarks, and clear away all obstructions till we reach the Pacific ocean. The stream of it will fall into every valley, and overwhelm every man whom our wisdom and foresight have not brought into the ark of our civilization, and under the protection of our laws.

But though the line of Indian connexion was originally drawn, as has been stated, yet your memorialists, deeply impressed with the belief of an infinite wisdom in the formation of our world, and of an overruling Providence in fixing the habitations of men upon it, do sincerely state, that they see that the destinies of some of these primitive races were to present to their white brethren, at a felicitous period for the consideration of their prospects, a home of their own, which is inclosed on all sides, and where, if let alone for a little, they must form the habits and learn the manners of civilized men. The vale of the Mississippi many years ago received a population to the west of our southern Indians; an arm of it reached down the Ohio on the north; and their more immediate neighbors continued to move forwards upon them from the east and from the south. Thus these Indians, by a train of circumstances which it would be unjust in a christian people to consider as purely accidental, are in their present habitations set before us in an aspect peculiar in the history of our aborigines; an aspect which may never occur again, and in which, as God has given it, we ought to try, to the last degree, whether these people be not capable of being trained in all the arts of civilized life, and of becoming a component part of our happy republic. Should we transport them to the regions west of the Mississippi, they cannot be confined within those limits we might wish to prescribe to them, and within which their civilization would continue to grow. The chilling spirit of an involuntary and constrained removal would palsy their arm of infantile improvement for some time to come; and the alacrity which the chase inspires every where would soon enlist them into all the habits which the savage character so much delights to wear. On the other hand, in their present abode, their youthful improvements every day win on their affections, flatter their growing importance, and aid their convictions of the necessity of labor; and should Congress respect the dignity of their incontrovertible rights as men, they must soon begin to stand high above savage life, and to rank as a component part of those people whose measures connect them with the whole world, and whose arts and comforts no former age of mankind did ever enjoy.

Your memorialists firmly believe, that the civilized world look to these United States for those exertions of humanity and justice which may most faithfully promise the protection and preservation of those remnants of Indians which are within our limits. And humanity is a virtue, which like every other has a varying character in the eye of mankind according to circumstances. When men had put upon them, through the whole of their education, in opinions which circulated through society, and which were taught in every seminary of learning, the belief that shades of difference in religion might justify expatriation or death, or of color, transportation from one's native soil to drag out a life of slavery in a foreign land, humanity could not be seen as she now stands before the world. Humanity is now estimated by all those features of benevolent exertion which are operating to relieve the poor, to instruct the ignorant, to reclaim the vicious, to civilize the savage, to break down tyranny, to render execrable national cruelty, and, in a word, to bring men, who are in all nations of one blood, to love their neighbors as themselves. And who as a nation have most of this humanity? It is with heartfelt satisfaction that your memorialists can stand in the face of the world, and say, that humanity runs in every line of our law, that she is present at the interpretation of every statute where the voice of justice may be any way doubtful, that she attends upon our measures of policy with all nations, and that throughout the whole world and at home, attired in the profession of christianity, and with innumerable christian charities in her hand, she is ever awake and ever active.—And shall her honorable march through our nation, and in the sight of the civilized world, be interrupted in one very remarkable instance—an instance whose suppliant eye opens upon us, and whose voice of weakness and distress would awake the tyrant from his slumbers? "We are distressed. Oh! that our great father would love us!" Your memorialists are deeply unwilling that the world and future generations should see a stab given to the benevolence and humanity of the present day in this republic, which God has destined to be a mistress among the nations, to instruct them in the wickedness of their ancient maxim, that power is right, and to teach them the truth, that even the rudest of mankind may be trained to manage the concerns of government in their respective nations.

Your memorialists grant, however, that the voice of humanity might be stifled if she were not allied with justice. Indeed it is the highest virtue of our moral nature to let humanity weep within us, whilst we engage all hands to assist us in executing the dictates of justice. If the Cherokees and Creeks have no right to their present lands and homes, though our hopes of their civilization should be utterly abandoned, send them where their rights may be less questionable, or let the neighbouring states spread their laws, under any degrading form, over them. They have been long enough indulged, and have shared undoubtedly abundantly in the experience of our charities. They have had a rich inheritance for many years—a talent from us which indeed they have poorly improved—take it from them, and give it to another. These things we mention for no other purpose than an excuse for the earnest manner in which, it will be seen, your memorialists enter upon the consideration of the question of right in the Cherokee and Creek nations, residing within the limits of the state of Georgia, to their lands and habitations.—We confine ourselves to the Indians in the state of Georgia, because she was a state that took a part in our revolutionary contest, and was one of the thirteen states which surrendered part of their sovereignty to the general government, when the federal constitution was adopted.

The Cherokees and Creeks within the limits of the state of Georgia, are the remnants of those aborigines that, before a white man visited any of the soil now included within its boundaries, were the possessors of the country. There are two ways by which the original settlers and their children might have become possessed of all that land which the Indian is now not claiming, but which he considers as belonging to his white brethren. One way is by the superior dexterity and power of the whites, overpowering and driving back the rude and ill equipt savage tribes.—Suppose that this was the case, and that there never was a purchase made by the settlers, or state of Georgia, or any others for them, to recognise, by such a transaction, the right of the Indian to the proprietary of the soil, your memorialists are of opinion that in every step which was taken to drive the native into the more distant interior, there was some intimation in the breast of every reflecting white man, that the ground he had now gained, was, before this time, in some sense the property of those Indians who defended it at the risk of their lives. With these feelings, in every past age, bearing testimony to the rights of the Creeks and Cherokees, now that we see them inclosed upon a region which their numbers cover, and cultivate after the manner in some measure of civilized men, your memorialists think, that there is not a man in any nation upon the earth, that would not, if influenced by the voice of justice only, come out in behalf of their title to that remnant of territory which defeat after defeat, and measure after measure, have yet left them.

Whilst the Indians had such an extent of territory, that they could waste it only to no purpose, we grant, that to buy it of them, and on some occasions to awe them to part with it, that room might be obtained for colonies and states, was just; but the question is not now to obtain some part of territory—it is, have the Indians a right to their homes and the lands they occupy? Their right, in the view of your memorialists, to their lands and their homes, is exactly as one of themselves has stated it: "This land our great Father above gave us. We stand on it. We stood on it before the white man came to the edge of the American land. We stand on it still. It belongs to no one in any place but to ourselves. Our land is not borrowed land."

But the right of the Indians to the soil has been recognised by many solemn treaties: treaties which, though they cannot add to the Indians' original title to the soil, may modify their sovereignty as nations; may fully settle the actually existing relations between us and them; and in respect to particular states, may let them know who, at this present day, is to interpret the voice of justice in respect to these people. The first settlers in Georgia, at the time of their emigration, held a conference, and concluded a treaty with the neighboring chiefs; and Oglethorpe, the agent of the commercial company, declared in a speech to them, that he came for their good, and requested them to cede a small portion of *their land* to his people. The Governors of Georgia, as the agents of the British government, made many treaties with them afterwards, the terms of all which expressly recognised the rights of independence in the Indians, and that they were the owners of the land which they yet possessed.

But the circumstances of time will tend to purify and define the language of treaties. As the Indian became pressed on all hands by the white population, his unwillingness to cede any more of his territory would daily gather strength, and those who purchased of him would find, that the terms of bargain were important items in the transaction, and viewed as made with a powerful neighbor even of more value in his estimation than all the property which had actually been sold and beught. The mind of man is constituted by its Maker to put faith in public treaties; and the Indian who was becoming weak in his own view, compared with the multitudes that now surrounded him, thought that the solemn plighted faith of a great and powerful people, was a sacred shield which the Great Spirit was bringing over them to protect, at last, before heaven and earth, the remnants of his race. And the United States have pledged this faith. Of the many treaties made by the United States with the Cherokees, your memorialists will refer only to that of 1785, made after our revolutionary war—to that of 1791, made after the adoption of the federal constitution; and to that of 1819, the last treaty concluded with the Cherokees. In the treaty of 1785, the limits between their territories and those of the United States will be found to be accurately defined; and stipulations with regard to the delivery and punishment of criminals and fugitives from justice reciprocally adjusted; features of a solemn transaction which incontrovertibly recognise both a national character and a national abode. In the treaty of 1791, we have these remarkable words: "The United States solemnly guarantee to the Cherokee *nation*, all their lands not hereby ceded." And again, in the 14th article: "That the Cherokee nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will, from time to time, furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful implements of husbandry." And in the last treaty, that of 1819, it will be found that the moneys of 100,000 acres of land, a part of what they then ceded, was vested by the President of the United States, and that the annual proceeds are to be applied "to diffuse the benefits of education among the Cherokee nation on this side of the Mississippi."—The steps of justice in these, and every other treaty, are worthy of the history of our nation, and of the eminent men who were, in respect to a weak people, so careful to maintain them. The Cherokees, till lately, might justly have supposed themselves safe; since the United States was speaking to them by the lips of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and telling them that their land was their own, and that their national independence was the sacred and ancient column of our land, that we would not permit to be overturned.

But the treaties are of still more value to the Cherokees than to recognise their national character, and their imprescriptable right to the lands they now hold. As they are a people whose interests may be greatly advanced or injured by the powerful neighborhood of the whites, the treaties clearly and unquestionably define how the white population of any, or all of these states, are to touch upon them in their national character.—Sensible of their weakness, they have voluntarily, and from mature deliberations in their councils, become a ward of the United States. From this connexion they derive many advantages, the greatest of which is, that all foreign and domestic organizations of men must treat with them thro' the humanity, honor, and wisdom of the executive of our federal government.

It was a most memorable foresight in the representatives of the people of this Union, combined with a particular providence, that procured a guardianship so important and so untrammeled; and which at this day finds itself so sacred by so many expressions in the face of the universe of our plighted faith.—The colonial government of Georgia made treaties with the Indians, subject always to the recognition of the British Executive; and when peace was obtained after our revolutionary struggle, not Georgia, but the United States, made a treaty with the aborigines within their bounds. Was she alarmed that the United States were impairing her sovereignty, and assuming an office that she herself would more advantageously manage? The Federal Constitution was after this adopted, and Georgia, with her eyes open, and the example of the treaty of 1785 before her, in solemn compact with all the rest of the states, made the United States alone the sole protector and guardian of the Indians within her borders. There was a sad forgetfulness of duty in interfering with the rights and sovereignty of that ward of the United States which the world expects to be protected, and which future ages will perhaps consider as the fairest specimen ever put into the hands of white men to be trained to civilization, virtue and religion. The late law of Georgia is deeply distressing, from its enslaving and degrading character, to your memorialists:—and the only happy result which we expect to spring from it is, that, as the faith of our federal government is hoped to slumber, it will awake to show that it is the purest national agent upon the earth, and that it will protect from injury the feeble and the weak.

Your memorialists believe that if the Cherokees are protected for some time, they may then be given up to Georgia with honor to our general government and with advantage to that state. The Cherokees are undoubtedly improving in civilization and in amelioration of condition. Our first proof is their attachment to their present abode. A savage will dislike to leave his nation to mingle among a race of men different from his own, and will therefore choose the wilderness in preference to a society whose manners seek only to mortify his pride; but when the Cherokees want to live where they are hemmned in on every side and surrounded with a polished society, they must have begun to improve, and must have some love for further improvement.

Your memorialists understand, from good authority, that considering what they were some years ago, they are greatly advanced in civilization.—Our manners are not objects of aversion to them; our arts are not unknown among them; our intelligence is beginning to circulate by efficient means through their district; and in many instances our religion, which can have nothing but a name among wandering savages, is affectionately embraced.—To borrow their own language, "they are so high, (to the knee,) in a little time they will be men."

The promise to the State of Georgia that an attempt should be made to remove them from their limits, your memorialists consider originally not absolutely inconsistent with the faith of the United States pledged to the Cherokees, but they are firmly of opinion that a perseverance by agents going from house to house to urge such an object, stands opposed to the language of former treaties, and to the understanding of them which the Cherokees themselves must have had; that such a practice is inconsistent with national dignity; and that it ought now to be abandoned. All our former treaties were made with the chief men of the nation; they are considered the organ through which the voice of their tribes is to be heard; and we think that national usage, and national dignity, necessarily require that we, after the mind of these people has been conveyed to us by their chiefs, should prepare to remove every difficulty that stands in the way of our fulfilling to them our sacred national obligations. In their spirit of improvement, their chiefs and head men are no doubt farthest removed from the ideas and feelings of a savage life, and will consequently be most unwilling to give up their lands and their comfortable abodes, and the prospect too of saving the red man through civilization from utter destruction; but if the nation by its organs, acknowledged for two centuries past, state to us that the decree of their council is, that they cannot, unless forced, emigrate, let us think that the heart of the red man coincides with the dictates of providence and wisdom in his situation, with the prospects of further civilzation, and with becoming in reality our christian brethren: and let us give up that practice which, if permitted to be persevered in by more powerful neighbors, would root up from the foundation every weak nation on the face of the earth.

To conclude, your memorialists think that providence has had its eye watchfully over the remnants of our southern Indians,—that it has presented them to us under a peculiar aspect, and that it has not permitted any legislation to take place inimical to them, till humanity is in armor in their behalf, and till justice cannot be misinterpreted in respect to them. They are a sacred *care* in the view of your memorialists, given by God and before the world to these United States, so influential among the nations by their enlightened and righteous policy, to illume their character and to illustrate their justice still more than otherwise could be done, by maintaining this justice full and unimpaired towards the most feeble and indigent people—a people whose race has been long mercilessly treated by every European nation that found access to them; who as yet are ill qualified to judge of those measures that are best suited to preserve them from destruction, and who if we tend them not with the most vigilant and efficient care must perish.—The sincere desire, therefore, of your memorialists is, that the government of the United States, and all others which are any way connected with them, may always remember that the Creator hath not appended a right to the soil and the fruits of the earth to any particular color of his creatures; that he hath constituted justice the eternal interpreter of his will, whose decisions alone he will regard in his settlement with nations; that that national honor which is preserved or lost in the records of impartial history grows into immense weight in a christian community, by connecting itself with the national accountability; that in the case immediately before us a violation of justice is aggravated by the remonstrances of all our benevolent institutions, and the sacred language of our solemn treaties; that our humanity, justice, and good faith have at this time an opportunity to appear particularly disinterested and eminently useful; and that the object of your memorialists is, to obtain of the government of the United States protection, immediate and effectual, to the Indians residing on their own lands, within the state of Georgia, against the enslaving and unjust decree of that state lately passed, and intended to be enforced this ensuing season.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7¼ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½ a 5†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	6¼a7†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$30a36†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard,	4½a5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	35 a40 †
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6¾
Coals, bush.	5 a 6¼†		8d 6¾†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7¾†
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4d 8 †
Cheese	6¼ a 7†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	8½ a 9†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$4 a 4¼†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9a10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 45†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	5 a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	50a56§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2 37½ a 2 50†
corn	37½ a 45§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5§
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½ a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$90†	new	22½a23†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	14
pig, ton	$33 a 35†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1830.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.—Our readers will perceive that Mr. Denny has offered a resolution, instructing the committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of subscribing to this very important work.—This resolution was well-timed, and Mr. Denny has evinced considerable tact, in presenting it at the very moment when the eastern and the southern members are rival candidates for the favor of the west.

Hitherto the southern delegation have not shown much respect for the west: indeed, so strong has been their opposition, that the *twelve* senators from the *six southern states* gave *twelve votes against* the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This was not quite two years ago. Since that time a change may have taken place in their feelings: "southern feelings" may have taken a new view of "southern interests;" and we will be gratified to find that this is the case. Mr. Denny has, at all events, seized upon a lucky moment to test the sincerity of their professions. If the Southern delegation have at length become convinced that it is their interest to foster the western country, they will eagerly and cheerfully promote the object of Mr. Denny's resolution.

There is, perhaps, no part of the union, where a more important improvement than the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal can be made for the same money. Complete this Canal, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and an inland water communication is opened from Washington city to the Balize, to the heads of the Missouri and Mississippi, to the western extremity of Lake Superior, and through the whole length of the great Lakes of the St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ocean—that is, from the seat of our government to our most south-western boundary, and from thence by one great and continued sweep, with the exception of one short portage, beyond our most north-eastern limit. But even this is not the whole extent of the advantages afforded by this proposed short canal. It will connect the Pennsylvania Grand Canal with that of Ohio, and thus create one great line of water communication through the very hearts of those great states. If, therefore, the southrons have really become converts to the policy of fostering western interests, they will now vote with *as much unanimity for* an appropriation to this canal, as they did *against* the appropriation to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

TARIFF.—This subject is once more to be discussed in Congress. The bill reported by Mr. Smith in the Senate, and that reported by Mr. M'Duffie in the House of Representatives, will probably lead to a general discussion of the protective policy. Much time will be wasted, much excitement created in this discussion: but still we entertain no serious fears as to the result. The bill of 1828 is defective in some particulars, but still it is better than that of 1824. The friends of the American system, although not entirely satisfied, will, we trust, strenuously resist any alteration at present. Every year the protective policy is gaining friends, and a little longer delay will enable us more fairly to test the merits of our present Tariff.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.—The second volume of this valuable work has come to hand, and is now to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. Johnston & Stockton. We have examined it with some care, and think it fully equals the expectations excited by the appearance of the first volume. As a book of frequent reference, for intelligent readers who wish not to investigate the minute particulars of the various subjects of history, science, and literature, it is truly an admirable work. In a former notice, we spoke of this work as the most cheap and *comprehensive* work in our language. Our use of the word "comprehensive," as applicable to this work, has been objected to, but we still think it defensible, and justly applicable. We did not mean to assert that it embraced more matter than Rees, Dobson, or some other encylopædias which might be named, but that it *embraced more in a small compass*. This signification is assigned to the word by Webster, and in that sense we used it. To persons who wish to have within their reach, at a small expense, the means of general information, we earnestly recommend this work.

The article "Birmingham," in another column of our paper, is published as a specimen of the work.

The Colony of Free Blacks in Canada.

We publish to-day a letter from James Brown, President of the Free Colonization Board in Canada. The formation of a colony of Free Blacks in Canada is an occurrence which may hereafter give rise to very important and interesting events. If this colony should continue to receive encouragement from the British government, it will no doubt become, in a very short period of time, populous and formidable. Many of the free blacks will undoubtedly prefer emigrating to Canada, rather than to Africa. But the free blacks will not alone go there: runaway slaves will also direct their course to this asylum for colored people. As they become numerous, they will become faithful, powerful weapons of offence and defence in the hands of our northern neighbors. Thus, as a *military power*, they will present a very formidable barrier to the progress of our arms in any future war—a barrier upon which the British government may rely with the utmost confidence. It is not, however, as a *military force*, that the acquisition of a colony of free blacks will be most important and valuable to the British government. The vicinity of the British colonies to our free country and liberal institutions, the free intercourse which exists, and which must continually increase between the citizens of these states and the colonies, and the natural desire for independence, will eventually produce a revolutionary feeling among the Canadians. When that time arrives, the mere military force of the *free* blacks would probably be insufficient to prevent the Canadians from becoming members of our Union.—But the very existence of a numerous population of *free black citizens*, would probably present to our southern fellow citizens an *insurmountable* objection to their admission into our confederation.

THE MERCURY.—In relation to our late brief but angry controversy with the editor of the Mercury, we merely mean now to deny that we were the aggressors. We did, to be sure, attack the arguments of our cotemporary, but certainly did not intend to be *personal*. We do not wish to enter into personalities with any of our neighbors. We have so much respect for the majority of our readers, as to believe that they prefer general intelligence to the angry wranglings and bickerings of editors. For this reason, we always wish to pass along quietly, and without collision with our neighbors. But when we are assailed, we will endeavor to repel the attack, with violence proportioned to that of the assailant. We would have replied to the arguments of Mr. Snowden in defence of the Georgians, but the memorial of the citizens of Pittsburgh occupies more than two of our columns, and that is enough for one paper on that subject.

☞ A correspondent who has examined the Form Book, advertised in this day's paper, says the Forms are well selected, well arranged, and briefly expressed, and recommends it to the attention of attorneys and conveyancers.

COMMUNICATED.

As time passes along, we are now and then led to reflect on the changes that take place in this uncertain world. The improvements that have taken place in the North Liberty of our city, we consider among the greatest in this neighborhood, or probably in this part of the western country.—When the old Phœnix Cotton Factory commenced there, a few years since, very few houses were standing, and in a dilapidated condition.—When we view it now, we see squares filling up with two and three story brick houses, and all surrounded with factories of different descriptions. Our reflections have led us to contemplate the facility with which machinery is now put up, and worked, to what it was when the old Phœnix Factory was started: the owners had then many difficulties to contend with that are not now in the way: their first machinery was purchased in Providence, R. Island, shipped round by sea to Baltimore, there loaded in wagons, at a very high carriage, and brought here by land: this was not all, they had not only to pay first rate foremen, but it may be said in truth, that they had to purchase them, and pay for transporting them and their families here:—now the case is quite different: workmen of every description may be had on the spot, and at little over half the wages they had in most instances to pay. The advertisement in your last paper, of the old Phœnix Cotton Factory being offered for sale, led us to these reflections, and we would recommend it to the notice of capitalists as a favorable situation for an investment for almost any kind of manufacture.

CONGRESS.

February 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Hendricks reported a bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. After an hour spent in the consideration of Executive business, Mr. Foot's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Sprague concluded his remarks in reply to Messrs. Benton and Hayne, and in defence of New England men, measures and character.

In the House of Representatives the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of the reduction of the duty on Salt, were, after a brief discussion, laid on the table, Mr. McDuffie having stated that the Committee of Ways and Means would to-day report a bill on the subject. The House then took up the bill to provide for taking the Fifth Census, being a special order of the day. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, sundry amendments were made, after which the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House then adjourned.—*Nat. Journal.*

February 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, request the Senate to dispense with the orders of the day, after the morning business, for the purpose of acting upon private bills.—The Senate then took up Mr. Foot's resolution, and Mr. Rowan entered in an argument upon the Constitutional existence of States, as States, contending that they were sovereigns, independent of the Federal Government.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications of Fort Washington.—Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce, making an appropriation for building a Marine Hospital, at or near Charleston, S. C.—The resolutions offered by Mr. Wickliffe, on Monday, which were under consideration on the preceding day, were adopted—the amendment proposed by Mr. Dorsey having been rejected.—The House then took up, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Census bill, and various amendments were proposed and rejected or adopted. These propositions occupied the committee until 4 o'clock, when the committee rose, and reported the bill as amended, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Denny, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, on behalf of the United States, to the stock of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company.

February 5.—In the Senate the resolution offered last week by Mr. Grundy, [which suspends the subscription to Gales & Seaton's documents,] was referred to the Library Committee—ayes 20, noes 18. The day was occupied in the consideration of bills of a private character.

In the House of Representatives various Bills were reported. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to alter and amend the organization of the Corps of Marines. Mr. M'Duffie reported a Bill to reduce the duties on coffee and tea, from the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. M'Duffie also reported, from the same Committee, a Bill to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses. When this bill was about to be read a second time, Mr. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, moved its postponement till the 4th day of July, but withdrew his motion, and the ayes and noes were asked by Mr. Martindale, and ordered on the second reading of the bill. A discussion then arose which threatened much warmth and protraction of debate, when Mr. Strong moved to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, then moved a call of the House, which was agreed to—Ayes 99, Noes 66. The House was then called, when there appeared above 190 members present. The further proceedings under the call were then dispensed with, but the hour allotted to the consideration of reports and resolutions having expired, the subject was laid over before any vote was taken. The report of the Committee on Elections on the petition of Silas Wright, jun. of the State of New York, contesting the right of George Fisher to his seat in the House, was then considered; and the resolution which declares Silas Wright to be entitled to the seat, instead of George Fisher, was concurred in, without discussion or division. The House then proceeded to the consideration of Private Bills, a few of which were passed in Committee, and reported to the House. The House then adjourned.—*Journal.*

Among various provisions enumerated in the bill to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, is one for equalizing the duty on bar and rolled iron, and fixing it at ninety cents per hundred weight, the effect of which, should it be adopted, will be to place foreign hammered iron upon an equal footing in the American market with British rolled iron, the duty upon which amounts, at present, almost to a prohibition. It contained, also, other clauses, providing that the imposts on Hemp and Flax, and on Cotton and Woollen manufactured, should be the same as those levied previous to the passage of the late tariff bill. It provided, also, for a reduction of the duty on molasses to 5 cents per gallon; and for a drawback upon rum distilled from foreign molasses; for a diminution of the impost upon salt, from 20 to 10 cents, per 56 pounds; of that upon Wool a gradual reduction until it was diminished to 15 per cent. *ad valorem;* and to fix a similar per centage upon indigo, and hemp, rape and linseed oil.—*Telegraph.*

By the Bill to reduce the duties on tea and coffee, reported yesterday by Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, it is provided, that after the date specified in the bill, the duty on coffee shall be 40 per cent. on the value of the article at the place whence it may be imported; and that the duties on teas imported from China should be 50 per cent. *ad valorem;* and 62½ per cent. if imported from any other place, or in other vessels than those of the United States.—*National Journal.*

We lose no time in placing before our readers Mr. Webster's first speech in the recent debate in the Senate of the United States. It contains much sound doctrine, ably, resolutely, and temperately expressed. The orator has practised, if not remembered, the observation of Burke: "It is an erect countenance; it is a firm adherence to principle; it is a power of resisting false shame and frivolous fear, that attest our good faith and honor, and insure to us the confidence of mankind." Even his antagonists, while they combat his opinions and criticise his career, should be tender of the fame, and proud of the talents of such an American statesman and lawyer. The personal obloquy which has been cast upon the parties to this debate, on both sides, in the newspapers, and in letters from Washington, leaves disgrace only on those who have uttered it. No reputation should be wantonly disparaged.—*Nat. Gaz.*

JEFFERSON'S WORKS AGAIN.

Mr. Hayne said it would be recollected that when this was last before the Senate, the Senator from Delaware had called upon the Senators from Maryland and Louisiana to make a disclaimer in relation to the memory of the late Mr. Bayard.—He did not suppose the Senator from Delaware intended to cast an imputation upon the veracity of Mr. Jefferson, and he presumed the Senator from Delaware would make some explanation. He should not have alluded to the subject again, had not an erroneous impression gone forth. It appeared to him that the passage in the work of Mr. Jefferson might be very easily explained, by the circuitous method in which the information had reached Mr. Jefferson. He had the utmost respect for the memory of Mr. Bayard, and it was not necessary that he should now defend the memory of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. J. was in that respect the most fortunate man that ever lived. He not only enjoyed the respect and love of his political friends, but he lived down the opposition of his enemies.

Mr. Clayton said that he had already announced his intention in regard to this matter to have been entirely exculpatory; but he was willing to avail himself of the opportunity of making the same declaration, to prevent any misapprehension. On Thursday, while this resolution was under consideration, and before the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Benton] had commenced his reply to the Senator from Massachusetts, he desired permission to put a question to the gentlemen from Louisiana and Maryland for the purpose of correcting an error in a volume cited in the debate; which, on account of the extraordinary imputation it cast upon the memory of one now in his grave, who held a distinguished rank among the statesmen of his country, had become the subject of general conversation here, and to which his attention had been repeatedly called by other gentlemen. He at that time saw the gentlemen from Maryland and Louisiana in their seats, and as so favorable an opportunity then offered of removing the effects of an error, which, without their evidence, could never be so satisfactorily corrected, he chose to avail himself of it. My object, said Mr. C. was fully obtained.

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Hayne) says he did not understand me as saying aught against Mr. Jefferson, but the Senator from Missouri chose to work himself up into a most patriotic excitement, denouncing the proceeding as an attack on Mr. Jefferson. In regard to this proceeding, it is true, as he states, I did not consult him. I chose to follow my own course. I would pursue the same course again; and it is now to me a matter of no very great importance whether he approves it or not. As to the charge of an attack upon Mr. Jefferson, the gentleman sat at some distance from me, and whether he did or did not misapprehend my words, it is not my purpose now to inquire; but I protest against all his inferences on that subject, if drawn from my remarks, as unfounded and gratuitous. The gentleman might put a charitable construction upon the error into which Mr. Jefferson had fallen. I entertain as high an opinion of the reputation of that great statesman, as others who make much greater professions; but at every hazard—let the consequences fall where they may—I will repel every imputation like that contained in the memoir, upon the memory of Mr. Bayard, who, at the very period referred to, held the vote of my native State in his hand, and whose honor in that transaction cannot be touched without a reflection upon the State herself. Her maxim will ever be, whether she speaks here by me as her representative, or by any other—

"To thine own self be true;
"And it must follow as the night the day,
"Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

And now, having repudiated the inference drawn from this occurrence by the Senator from Missouri, let this subject henceforth and forever sleep with the illustrious dead who have formed the topic of this desultory discussion.

Mr. Benton then proceeded with his remarks, commenced on Friday last, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.—*Nat. Jour. February* 1.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Further from Colombia.—We have received additional papers from Colombia, and information from private sources, which enables us to state the following particulars:

Gen. O'Leary, an Irishman by birth, who greatly distinguished himself in the war of independence, and commanded the late expedition against the insurgents of Antioquia, has been appointed Minister of Colombia near the government of the U. States, and will probably arrive in the next vessel from Carthagena.

The delegates from Venezuela to the Convention at Bogota, were on their way to that capital in the month of December, and several of them were met with, near Bogota, by a gentleman who has since arrived in this city.

Whatever may be the views of Bolivar as to the form of government which ought to be adopted in Colombia, (and we do not pretend to know them exactly,) they are substantially concurred in by Gen. Paez. Of this, we have satisfactory evidence.

From these two facts, it is easy to judge of the character of the rumors relative to the separation of Venezuela from the rest of Colombia.

Shortly after the defeat and death of Gen. Cordova, a train which he had kindled in the Province of Choac, exploded. The insurrection was headed by Firmin Vergas, Governor of the Province. But few of the Choacians joined it, and it was speedily terminated by the capture of its leader.

Leather Mittens and Gloves.—An application is before the Legislature for a bank at Johnstown, Montgomery county, and among the reasons urged in favor of it, is the extensive manufacture at that place, of buckskin gloves and mittens. It is stated that, for the last six years, the annual value of those articles, made in that village, has been the sum of 138,000 dollars; and that the markets of this state, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England, are chiefly, if not wholly supplied by the Johnstown manufacturers. The business, in dressing skins, and making them up, is said to furnish employment for more than one thousand persons. HANDS are almost as much indebted to Johnstown, as feet are to Lynn.—*Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

Birmingham; a town in Warwickshire, Eng. on a declivity, on the river Rea, which joins the Tame; 62 miles N. W. Oxford, 87 N. Bristol, 109 N. N. W. London; population, in 1821, 85,753; families, 18,165; houses, 16,653. Of the inhabitants, 81,642 consists of families connected with trade and manufactures. B. has long been distinguished for the variety, extent and excellence of its manufacturies, particularly in hardware. With perhaps the exception of Manchester, it is the greatest manufacturing town in England. Among the principle manufactures are buttons, in immense variety, buckles and snuff-boxes; toys, trinkets and jewellery; polished steel watch-chains, cork-screws, &c.; plated goods for the dining and tea-table; japanned and enamelled articles; brass work of every description; swords and fire arms; medals and coins of various kinds; copying machines and pneumatic apparatuses; the more ponderous productions of the casting-furnace and rolling-mill; and, indeed, every hardware commodity that can be considered as curious, useful or ornamental. The manufactories are established upon the largest scale, and with the most astonishing ingenuity. A coining-mill was erected in 1788, which is now capable of striking between 30 and 40,000 pieces of money in an hour. Before the close of the last war, no less than 14,500 stands of arms were delivered per week to the ordnance office. At the pin-works, it is said, 12,000 can be cut and pointed, and 50,000 pin-heads can be made from the wire, in an hour. B. is about two miles in length. The lower part of the town consists chiefly of old buildings, is crowded with workshops and warehouses, and is inhabited principally by manufacturers; but the upper part has a superior appearance, consisting of new and regular streets, and containing a number of elegant buildings. It contains three churches and five chapels of ease, and many places of worship belonging to dissenters.—St. Martin's church has a fine lofty spire, with a peal of 12 bells, and a set of chimes. B. is distinguished for its charitable institutions, and has various schools, and several libraries, one of which contains 10,000 volumes. The town has the benefit of several canals, which enable it to carry on an easy intercourse with foreign countries. It has three weekly markets, and two annual fairs. The soil about the town is dry, and the climate is considered remarkably healthy. The average mortality of B., for six years, ending 1801, was only 1 to 59; of Manchester 1 to 37; and of London, 1 to 31.

A VOICE FROM CANADA.

Oppressed, scattered, and pealed, in the Republic of North America, our friends of Ohio fled to British America, where they have been received, respected and encouraged, and from whence they address the following circular to their brethren in this country.—*Rights of All.*

Dear Friends,—Myself and family are enjoying good health, and we have made choice of that desirable spot of Land which we have so long sought after, and now have found it, and therefore invite one and all of you to come and possess it. The distance from Cleveland to Port Talbot, or Kettle Creek, is not more than from 50 to 55 miles, after which you have only 35 miles Land Carriage through the District of London, to our tract. The spot we have pitched on is excellent Land, on the banks of the River aux Sable, where a tyrant has never trod, and I have every reason to believe that the climate is not at all what Dr. Drake has represented it. As from every thing I can learn, it differs little from that of the States of New York and Ohio. I wish your friends to bring with them every kind of Tobacco seeds—likewise Shoe-string and Hemp-seed, for these are valuable articles here. I am told that two acres of Tobacco, well attended to, will produce 400 dollars, and that it is never injured by the worm; and not only have we no duty to pay but there is a draw-back allowed by the British Government on Tobacco grown in Upper Canada. Bring all kinds of Garden Seeds, as well as Yellow and White flint corn. Notwithstanding our boasted freedom, I think no Colored Man can enjoy it under the Eagle and Twenty-four Stars.—Here it may be enjoyed, for there is no difference of colors. A door has, therefore, been opened to us to enjoy Freedom, and to make ourselves Independent.

The Gentlemen of the Canada Company with whom we have contracted are about to petition the Governor to allow the Vessels carrying us to Port Talbot, or Kettle Creek, to enter without paying duties, and there is every reason to think it will be granted.

There are eighty Lots already laid out on both sides of the Road, which are numbered off, at every quarter of the mile, each lot containing one hundred Acres. A good many families are about to go on immediately; and I have hired a man to build me a cabin, and I hope, if I live and keep my health, to meet all the members of the Committee on the tenth of May to fix on a place for a School House, a place of Worship, and other necessary buildings.

I remain, dear friends in America,
Your faithful Servant,
JAMES C. BROWN,
President of the Free Colonization Board.

Orkney.—Straw Plait.—We found that the girls in Stromness engaged in the straw plait manufacture had just concluded their day's labor. The manufacture of Leghorn bonnets is carried on to a great extent in these islands, no less than 2000 persons being engaged in its different branches. They have brought it to great perfection, and are able to produce bonnets equal in texture to any in the world. Good bonnets are sold at prices ranging from £1 to £3, but so peculiarly fine are some of them worked, that they sell as high as £10 and even £15. The wages of the females, however, are sufficiently low, for after laboring twelve hours per day they cannot earn more than a shilling, and many of them not more than six pence. When the manufacture of straw plait was first introduced into Orkney, active girls made frequently from 3s 6d to 4s per day, and several of them saved little fortunes, the well earned reward of industry and economy.—One girl, we are told, had £120 in the bank, and many had £50, £30, and £20. But the days of high wages are over here as well as elsewhere, and if sufficient is earned for competent support and clothing, it is reckoned a fortunate circumstance.—*Inverness Courier.*

An unfortunate circumstance occurred at Mr. James Thompson's plantation, in Bibb county, Geo. on the night of the 17th inst. One of his out buildings took fire and was entirely consumed—the house was occupied by two negro women, each having three children, all under eight years of age—they had been put to bed, and their mothers had gone to an adjoining plantation. When the fire was discovered, the roof of the house had fallen in, and it was entirely too late to save the children—they were burnt to ashes.—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. Thomas Main, Falkirk, has discovered a process by which the *power of gunpowder* is greatly increased. Mr. Main has, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, made application at the Board of Ordnance, which has given the discovery a very favorable reception.

Married,

On the 9th inst. by Alderman Scully, Mr. *David West*, to Miss *Susan Koontz*, both of this city.

The Rev. Professor Halsey will deliver the annual Sermon for the "Young Men's Bible Society," in the first Presbyterian church, on Sabbath evening next—at which time a *collection* will be taken up to aid the *funds* of said society.

February 12, 1830.

For Sale at John D. Davis's Bookstore,

THE FORM BOOK,

CONTAINING nearly Three Hundred of the most approved Forms in Conveyancing, Arbitration, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.

February 12—3t.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

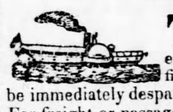
FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT SHAMROCK, J. May master, will leave for Saint Louis on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.



THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.—For freight or passage apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 12.—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

February 12—tf.

☞ LOOK HERE. ☜

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on Monday evening, 15th inst. at 7 o'clock. Lecture on Chemistry by R. Peter, Jr.

JOHN M'FADEN, Sec'y.

February 12, 1830.

TO LET,

THE STORE-ROOM and Dwelling House, on Market Street, between third and fourth Streets, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Petrie. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

February 12.—3t.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE Numbers drawn for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1830, are

29, 10, 50, 21, 8, 23, 34, 35.

Two prizes of $1000, one of $300, several of $200, &c. were sold by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Managers,
No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 12, 1830.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET.

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line.

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Boot-webbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Tooth-brushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel Munn, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, by bond, note or account, are hereby requested to call and make payment to the subscribers on or before the 20th day of February next,—and those having demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

FREDERICK BAUSMAN, } *Adm'rs.*
EDMUND THOMAS, }

February 5.—4t.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity in style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20 00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street; 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

A CARD.

J. C. BOND, Professor of Dancing, very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he intends giving one of his best BALLS, on the celebrated 22d day of February inst.; on which occasion his room shall be neatly decorated and elegantly illuminated, and filled with the best music ever engaged on a similar occasion in this vicinity. Ladies and Gentlemen will receive tickets in due time for them to appear in their usual splendor.

February 5—3t.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.—☞Orders for tickets received in Pittsburgh until the 22d instant.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,452	2,452
5		1,000	5,000
5		800	4,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
46		100	4,600
46		80	3,680
46		60	2,760
46		50	2,300
92		40	3,680
92		30	2,760
920		20	18,400
8280		10	82,800
9624 prizes			$198,432

15180 blanks—2480 tickets.

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns---all new and complete---for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830---tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber having rented the above well known stand, his best endeavors will be used to please the friends and customers of the establishment, and thereby merit a continuance of their friendship and patronage. C. GLEIM.

N. B.—The undersigned, having declined business in the above establishment, in favor of Mr. Gleim, who is at present his successor, begs leave to solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and former customers, being persuaded that no attention will be found wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN RAMSAY.
February 9, 1830—1mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally---particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9---tf.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—I take the liberty of soliciting your suffrages at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of Overseer of the Poor. Should I be favored by being one of your choice, I promise to discharge my duty conscientiously. PATRICK PEPPARD.
February 9, 1830—3*

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

GENTLEMEN wishing to attend a Ball, to be given at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, on the 22d inst. will please leave their names with either of the managers, as soon as convenient, and procure their Tickets.

Thos. Barlow,
A. Brackenridge,
Chas. H. Israell,
Lewis Peterson,
Alex. M'Candless,
Lieut. Harding,
Jas. Adams, Jr.
S. P. Darlington,
Managers.

February 9.—3t.

For Nashville,

THE Steam Boat DELAWARE, will leave this place for Nashville, immediately after the opening of the river. For freight or passage apply on board, or to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
February 5.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

THE subscribers, having succeeded to the *Queensware Business* of Messrs. James Park & Co., now offer Country Dealers, City Retailers, &c. a large and well selected assortment of *Blue, Printed, Mocho, Painted and C. C.* WARE.

ALSO—Gold-Edged and Painted China
French Porcelain Tea Setts
Stone China Dining Setts

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

MANTEL ORNAMENTS

ALSO,

Pittsburgh Manufactured Plain, Moulded and Cut *FLINT GLASS.*

Experienced Packers are employed; and *prices* and *terms of sale* shall be liberal.

WETMORE & HAVENS.
At the old stand of Messrs. James Park & Co. Second street, two doors east of Wood street.
February 2, 1830.—4t

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

WANTED, at the intelligence office, No. 82½ Third, between Wood and Market Streets,

Several Houses to Rent.

A Partner in a very lucrative manufacturing business. One with a small capital of about five hundred dollars, is wanted by an active Partner.

A Clerk and several Porters for Groceries and Taverns, want situations.

Eight Housemaids are wanted immediately.

Two Farms to Let or for Sale, eligibly situated.

Apply at the above office, where persons of all occupations may hear of places, and assistants may be procured for persons in business.

J. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 22, 1830.—eow3t.

JAMES OWEN, vs. ROBERT REDDICK. } *January* 23, 1830.

ON motion Mr. Bradford was appointed auditor, to apportion the proceeds of the sale under the execution in the Sheriff's hands among the partnership creditors of the late firm of Reddick & Owen. The auditor will hear the parties interested on Monday, the first day of March next, at half past six o'clock, P. M., at his office, in Liberty street, opposite Fifth street.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD.
February 2, 1830—3t.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.
December 29, 1829.—3mw

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.
Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

5000 lbs. SPANISH SOAL LEATHER; 3000 lbs. Country do.

20 dozs. Upper Leather:
10 do. Sheep Skins,
100 bbls. Old Monongahela Whiskey,
40 do. Mackerel,
30 do. Molasses,
40 do. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. Castor Oil,
50 bags Havana Coffee,
25 do. Pepper,
2 hhds. N. E. Rum,
2 do. Madder,
20 tons (assorted) Juniata Iron,

For Sale by

H. MACSHANE,
Front Street—Pittsburgh.
February 5, 1830—4t.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.
February 2, 1830.—3t

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriation of the City Taxes for the year 1830, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades, and property of the said city, made taxable, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That the sum aforesaid, together with the money now in the treasury, the arrearages of taxes heretofore assessed, as well as all money arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz.

No. 1.	Salaries of city officers to wit:—		
	Mayor's Salary,	$400	
	Treasurer's do.	300	
	Street Commissioner's do.	365	
	Clerks of Councils, do.	200	
	Clerk of Market, do.	100	
	Constables attending Market, do.	200	
	High Constable's salary,	100	
	Bell Ringer, do.	80	
	Messengers of Councils, do.	50	
	Assessor, do.	60	
	Recording Regulator, do.	200	
	Superintendant of Water Works, do.	600	
	Engineer of Water Works, do.	600	
			3245
No. 2.	Cleaning Paved Cartways,		1500
3.	Collecting and Lost Taxes,		850
4.	Credits for Old Paving,		800
5.	Stationary and fuel,		40
6.	Repairing Streets, Landings, &c.		650
7.	Wharves on Monongahela,		1,000
8.	Paving Cartways,		3,606
9.	Interest on City debts for Water		5,837 90
10.	City Bills in circulation, for the redemption and interest of		1,000
11.	Water Works, for the further extension of and to pay arrearages of 1829,		10,000
12.	Contingent Fund,		6,000
			$34,528 90

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 25th day of January A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
Jan. 29, 1830.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow a further sum of five thousand dollars.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor of the city be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to issue therefor, certificates under the seal of the corporation of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the bank of Pittsburgh. And the certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the city for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the city, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six. And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Treasurer of the city, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn on account of the several appropriations made by ordinance of Councils, passed 25th day of January, 1830.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the faith, credit, fund, revenue and corporate property of the city, be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
January 29, 1830.—3t

NEW & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver,	Coney,
Otter,	Russia,
Muskrat, Nutria,	Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,

Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,

GILT LEATHERS,

Morocco Skins and Skivers,
Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.
100 dozen WOOL HATS.

Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.

January 15—7t

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

☞Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.

January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES VERNER, Grocer, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them legally attested for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN VERNER, *Executrix.*
JAMES BROWN, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES VERNER, }
Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1830.—4t

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission: procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

J. E. JUNGMAN,

TEACHER of Music on Piano Forte, opposite the Post Office, 2d Street. Music, Instruments, &c. for sale. Pianos tuned, &c.

"GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL,"

Where G. Jungman teaches Spelling Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Number limited.

Jan. 15, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.
January 15—tf.

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds*, from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. eft with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.

January 12, 1830.—11t.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.
Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps.

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville: F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

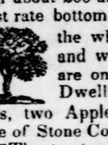
☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses---price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 6, 1829—1yism.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.



☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO,
} *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 6 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829---tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Dec. 15.—4m

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829---tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829 ---tf.

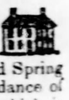
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 87, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.



On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 26, 1829.—tf.